WHOLE NO. 10,637.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Washington.

Martial Law No Longer in Force in Kentucky.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

IMPORTANT NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Object of General Howard's Mission to the South.

THE STATUS OF KENTUCKY.

The President's Preclamation Abeliahing

Martial Law. by a proclamation of the 5th day of July

864, the President of the United States, when the civil flagrant and when combinations were in pro-Kentucky for the purpose of inciting insurgen nto that State, directed that the proclar ing the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus hould be made effectual in Kentucky, and that martia aw should be established there and continue until said on should be revoked or modified; and whereas, since then the danger from insurgent raids into Kentucky has substantially passed away:

ow, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON President of the United States, by virtue of the authority ested in me by the constitution, do hereby declare that nation of the fifth day of July, one bousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall be and is hereby modified in so far that martial law shall be no force in Kentucky from and after the date

In testimony waereof I have hereunto set my hand sed the seal of the United States to be affixed. one at the city of Washington, this twelfth day o

October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eigh hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth

ANDREW JOHNSON. W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 12, 1865. NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Navy Department has ordered a general cour-cartial to convene in Washington on the 1st of Novem er, composed of the following officers:—Vice Admira G. Farragut, Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Rear Admiral J. A. Dabigren ore James S. Palmer, Commodore J. A. Winslow, sin S. P. Lee, Captain M. Smith, Captain James Alhigh on the navy list are to come before it; but

GENERAL HOWARD'S MISSION TO THE SOUTH s following order explains fully the object of the on which General Howard started upon a few days

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865. creas certain tracks of land situated on the coast Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at the time for traction of the coast part wannt, were set apart by Major General W. san's special field order No. 15 for the benefit of and freedmen that had been congregated by a tions of the war or had been left to take care selves by their former owners; and whereas an a tion was thereby created that they would be able possession of said lands; and whereas a late or of the former owners are earnestly soliciting ation of the same, and promising to absorb tand care for the freedmen.

restoration of the same, and promising to absorb the labor and care for the freedmen,
It is ordered that Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, proceed to the several above named States and endeavor to effect an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the freedmen and the said owners and make report, and in case a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made be is duly empowered and directed to issue such orders as may become necessary after a full and careful investigation of the interests of the parties concerned.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY

prepared to carry out the plan, already agreed upon, for the reduction of the army to a standard required only for the ordinary condition of the country in times of tranquillity at home and peace abroad. THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

The Mechanics' Convention last night adopted an address to the working men of the United States in advo eacy of the eight hour system. ANTERVIEW OF JUDGE LOCHRANE, OF GEORGIA,

WITH THE PRESIDENT. Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, had an interview of nearly two hours' length with President Johnson this ferencon. The conversation took a wide range and embraced every thing connected with reconstruction in the South. The Judge's record during the war is not forgotten by the ent, and his wishes and opinions, as a consequence

THE PREEDMEN OF TENNESSES. The Freedmen's Commissioner for the State of Tennessee reports that, aside from the issue of rations to the inmates of hospitale, no freedmen in that State are receiving aid from the government. This satisfactory condition of affairs has been brought about with great promplitude, as by the report of the Commissioner for the month of Sep-tember it appeared that there were nearly one thousand endent upon the government for food. The labor system is reported to be working harmoniously, and good order and tranquillity generally prevail.

THE REPORTED COMPLICITY OF GENERAL SLOCUS The subject of cotton speculating being under discussion by a knot of retired operators on the street today, the story so industriously circulated by the republican sees about General Slocum's complicity in cotton operations at Vicksburg was alluded to and received with a hearty laugh. Several gentlemen cherished lively resollections of the difficulties encountered in endeavoring to use General Slocum's fingers in getting cotton away from Mississippi, and instanced a case where a favorite from Mississippi, and instanced a case where a favorite staff officer was dismissed by him for consenting to act as supplicant in behalf of speculators. All agreed that General Slocum's reign in Vickaburg was the darkest of all the war years for cotton speculations in Mississippi.

MEGRO LABORERS IN DEMAND IN MICHIGAN. A railroad company in Michigan have lately made ap-lication to the Freedmen's Burcau for four hundred negro laborers to be employed in the construction of a new line of road in that State. They offer to pay such new line of road in that State. Incy oner to pay such laborers eighty-seven and half cents per day and board them. The proper officers of the Bureau are now en-gaged in collecting the required number of blacks who are willing to close with the offer, and it is probable that

they will be despatched during the month. INTERCESSION IN BEHALP OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The committee appointed by the late South Carolina Convention to intercede in behalf of Jefferson Davis had

THE MICLURION OF PROMINENT REBRI, OFFICERS AS WITNESSES IN THE WIRZ TRIAL. It appears to have been assumed from the report of the proceedings in the Wirz case on Saturday last that cluding as witnesses for the defence prominent rebel Meers, on the ground of incompetency, by reason of helr baying been engaged to rebellion, was ruled on and

sustained by the Commission. Such was not the fact. The counsel for the accused, in roply to an inquiry by the Fresident of the Court, stated that he would not insist on the attendance of those witnesses, and there the matter ended—the President stating that there was

Major General George H. Thomas arrived in the city this morning, and had an interview with Secretary Stanton during the day.

Generals M. N. Wisewell and O. S. Mann and Judge

Erskine, of Georgia, are in the city.

John Riggin, Jr., of New Orleans, formerly Colonel on
General Grant's staff, is in the city on business.

Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, is at Willard's.

CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT THAT A GENERAL AMNESTY IS TO BE GRANTED.

The report has in some way gained currency that the President intends granting a general amnesty. It is to-day contradicted by those who have the best means of judging its truth or falsity.

THE BRISCOE TRIAL. In the Briscoe case the defence to-day insisted upon producing proofs of previous good character. This course is regretted by many of General Briscoe's friends, who think it ill-advised. To-morrow the Judge Advocate will ntroduce evidence for the purpose of showing that the accused is on Pennsylvania records as being convicted of and imprisoned for forgery several years ago.

SOUTHERN WAIT, SERVICE. parations are now making for the great Southern mail lettings. The Department is ready and willing to revive all the former accommodations, but there is diffi-culty in finding suitable men who have not been engaged in rebellion, and who can take the prescribed oath.

A DRUNKEN ALEXANDRIAN. Mansion to-day, seeking an interview with the President, but becoming disorderly was ejected by the officer on duty. The latter had just turned to re-enter the house when the sentry noticed the man drawing a pistol and seized it. The man was taken before a justice of peace and fined for carrying concealed weapons. POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.

The population of Washington is now estimated at over

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi with Increased Vigor-Attack on a Wagon Train-General Humphreys Pardoned and Elected, &c JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 12, 1865.

Last evening a party of guerillas attacked a government wagon train near Bolton, between this city and Vicksburg. One teamster was killed and four mules stolen. Captain Heaton, District Quartermaster, was a few hundred yards in the rear. Guerilla operations are eing resumed with renewed vigor.

Fifty counties have sent in returns. Gen. Humphreys is five thousand votes ahead. Reynolds is elected to Congress in the Northern district.

The Logislature meets next Monday.

The Vicksburg Journal has changed hands. L. B.
Montove, inte Colonel in the rebel service, is the present editor. He sustains Governor Sharkey's proclamation favoring the admission of negro testimony in the courts negroes.

General Humphreys has been pardoned, and is con-

GEORGIA.

General Steadman Prohibits the United States Officers from Adjudicating Questions of Contracts or Conflicting Claims Hetween Individuals—The Georgia Railroad Tarned Over to the Directors—Savannah Cotton Market, &c.

[From the Savannah Heraid, Oct. 7.]

General Steadman has issued a document that all orders relating to contracts between individuals, except those which interest freedmen, or determine the right, title or possession of property of any description what ever, except property owned or claimed by the government, are hereby suspended; and all officers on duty in this department are prohibited from adjudicating questions of contracts or conflicting claims to property, except when necessary to protect the rights and interests of the government.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD TURNED OVER TO THE

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD TURNED OVER TO THE

The Georgia State Railroad was turned over to the State on the 25th ult. The United States very liberally proposed to furnish running stock, machinery, tools, &c. The Commissioners took seven locomotives, two stationary engines, one hundred box cars and fifty platform ary engines, one hundred box cars and hity platform cars, and they could have obtained more had they asked for them. Car shope and all necessary machinery were also secured. This stock is an advance made to the road by the government at prices exceedingly liberal. The Commissioners have let out contracts for building four-teen bridges on the road, to be completed by the 15th of December. These contracts were all given to Georgians.

December. These contracts were all given to Georgians.

SAYANNAH COTTON MARKET.

Cotton.—The receipts of upland cottop during the past week foot up 3,361 bales. Sea Island 88 bales, and domestics 246 bales. The exports during the same period were 7,642 bales of upland, 90 bales of Sea Island and 282 bales of domestics, leaving a stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, of 1,424 bales of upland and 29 bales of Sea Island. During the past week the cotton market has been very firm, and within the last few days the lower grades have advanced 2c. a 3c. a pound, and the finer qualities from 1c. to 2c. The offerings are unusually small. Good qualities meet with ready sale. In consequence of the low state of the rivers the receipts have been very light. Very few good fair lots are placed on the market. Ordinary we quote at 33c. a 36c., low middling at 37c. a 38c., and middling at 40c. a 41c. Receipts since September 30, 1865.—Uplands, 23,482 bales; Sea Island, 88 bales; domestics, 246 bales. Exports since September 30, 1865.—Uplands, 23,482 bales; Sea Island, 1,402 bales; domestics, 2,600 bales. Stock on hand October 0, 1865.—Uplands, 23,482 bales; domestics, 103 bales.

Note from Sir George I. Stanley.

Note from Sir George I. Stanley. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

My name and that of Lady Stanley having been some-what unpleasantly brought under public notice in your paper of to-day, I am compelled to request your permis-sion to notice as briefly as possible certain slight mis-statements of your Panama correspondent respecting the occurrence which has so much amused him. It is not occurrence which has so much amused him. It is not true that any waiter of the Aspinwall House was horse-whipped by my wife, much less that he was held down by me while the "cowhide" was being laid on. One of the proprietors, who was brutally insolent, did receive some slight chastisement; but with, I regret to say, no more formidable weapon than a light riding whip in a lady's hand. Those who know me will readily acquit me of any desire to anticipate the evil moment when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and those who know Panama will have no difficulty in understanding the probability of my having received heavy provocation. As te your correspondent's strictures upon my general appearance and vulgar tastes, I have only to express my regret of having been so unfortunate as not to meet with his approbation, more especially as I appear to have unwillingly occasioned him an entirely fruittess search through "the published list of the British peers." Ten very dull days at Panama might have been much calivened by the acquaintance of a gentleman of such irresistible drollery, who would, I hope, had he known me better, found no desire for no unprovoked an attack, even upon a foreigner and an Englishman. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FIFTS AVENUE HOIZI, Oct. 12, 1855.

Spicy Crim. Com. Case. SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard. Ocr. 12 .- Peter B. Dickson vs. Thomas M. Tyng. - This pro Oct. 12.—Peter B. Dickson vs. Themas M. Tyng.—This promises to be an interesting and spley case, the action being brought for alleged criminal connection with the plaintiff's wife. In the pleadings it is alleged that the criminal intercourse commenced two years back and has taken place on several occasions since that time. The plaintiff claims five thousand dollars as damages, together with costs.

The case was down for trial this morning, but went over for the term, on account of the absence of witnesses.

The General Assembly of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12, 1865.

The General Assembly of Vermont convened in this place to-day. The House was promptly organized by the election of J. W. Stuart, of Middleburg, as Speaker, and J. H. Flagg, of Wilmington, as Clerk.

Mr. Stuart was elected on the first ballot by seven

Court Calendar—This Day.

Surnaus Court—Ciscur.—Part 1—Short causes. Nos. 2845, 2739, 2143, 1135, 2233, 2829, 2725, 2797, 2179, 2601, 2667. Part 2—Nos. 2856, 2010, 2744, 2848, 2428). Shop Business of Haverhill, Mass.—During the last year 3,248,560 pairs of boots and shoes were made in the town of Haverhill. The gross value of stock used was \$2,596,260; value of beots and shoes manufactured, \$4,002,787; capital invested, \$704,700. About four thought hands were supplied of the stock Page 64, 12

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Probability of the Election of Six Union Candidates to Congress from the Pirat Seven Districts, de.

The Virginia election passed off quietly, and the Union candidates are probably elected to Congress in the First and Second districts. L. H. Chandler is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the Norfolk district.

Washingron, Oct. 12, 1865. returns received here to night there is no doub of the election to Congress of B. Johnson Barbour, (Union), in the Third district, over John S. Pendleton and others. His district includes the city of Richmond.

Robert Ridgeway (Union), is elected in the Fourth, and alexander H. H. Stuart probably in the Sixth district. Robert S. Conrad's majority in Alexandria, a part of the Seventh district, over Lewis McKenzie (Union), is fifteen. Conrad was one of the signers of the ordina of secession. He avowed previous to the election that he could not subscribe to the oath if elected.

There is nothing definite from the other portions of the district, but Conrad is probably elected. TENNESSEE.

Resolutions of the House of Representatives Endorsing President Johnson-The Revenue Frauds, &c.

The following are the resolutions endorsing the admin stration, which were tabled by a vote of 35 to 25 in the

stration, which were tabled by a vote of 25 to 25 in the House of Representatives:—

Resolved, That we do hereby approve and cordially endorse the administration of Andrew Johnsen, President of the United States, and hereby promise him our faithful and unflinching support in carrying out his policy in organizing the governments of the Southern States; that the letter of instruction to Governor Holden, of North Carolina, in which he declares that returned rebel soldiers who have been paroled and taken the oath prescribed by him, and who do not come within any of the exceptions named in his proclamation of amnesty, shall be restored to all the rights, privileges and immunities of full and complete citizenship, is a wise, just, liberal and statesmanlike policy, and contains the true solution of our present unhappy condition, and faithfully sustained and carried out by the people will lead us to peace, happiness and presperity; that in our present difficulties we look to President Johnson with hope and confidence, and that we have full and implicit faith in his statesmanship and patriofism, and firmly believe that his policy, iron will and unyleding patriotism will restore order and fraternity among the people, bring peace to the country and prosperity to the nation. Fourth, That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

The following resolution was adopted, in place of the

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of his Excellency Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished.

the frauds on the internal revenue has returned to Cincinnati, the parties implicated having refunded to the thousand dollars. Collector Spooner acted on special in structions from Washington. The most profound secrecy the affairs in the case of Colonel Crane. The testimony for the prosecution closed to-day. An important witness was introduced, who testified in regard to the alleged alterations of requisitions and returns.

Teachers' State Association, and an address by Governo

tered upon his duties as Provost Marshal General of the Military Division of Tennessee.

Hon. Horace Maynard will to night deliver an addre to the Teachers' State Convention at the Capitol,

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

Opinions of the Military Chieftains of Each Other.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

DEAR SHORMAN—The bill reviving the grade of lentenant general in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately in person, which indicates a confirmation or a likelihood of

onlitration.

I start in the morning to comply with the order.

Whilst I have been eminently successful in this war—
in at least gaining the condence of the public—no one
feels more than I how much of this success is due to the
energy, skill and the harmonious putting forth of that
energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good for
tune to have occupying subordinate positions under me-

above an others, I feel indotted for whatever I have had success.

How far your advice and assistance have been of help to me, you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to so entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I.

I feel all the gratifude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction.

The word "you" I see in the pleral, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now. Your friend,

U. S. GRANT, Major General,

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEFLY.

Sherman received this letter mear Memphis, on the 10th of March, and immediately replied:

DEAR GENERAL—I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th inst. I will send a copy to General McPherson at once.

You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occacions.

You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation; but if you can continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends and the homage of millions of human beings, that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability.

I reveal, you do General McPherson and myself

General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you.

Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted a ray of light I have followed since.

I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted and honest as a man should be. But the chief characteristic is the simple raith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian bas in the Saviour.

This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your preparations, you go into battle without heeltation, as at Chaitancoga—no doubts—no reserves; and I tell you, it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would help me out, if alive.

My only point of doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but these.

Now as to the future. Don't stay in Washington.

I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these.

Now as to the future. Don't stay in Washington. Come West; take to yourself the whole Mississippi valley. Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and the Pacific shores will follow its destiny, as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work.

Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic. Your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Insurrection at Port-au-Prince in Favor of Soulouque-Health of the Country. Later intelligence from Hayti conveys information of an attempted revolt in Port-au-Prince in favor of the

ex-Emperor Soulouque.

The leaders of the plot intended to proclaim the fall of the President, annul the republic and aunounce an empire with Soulouque at its head. The general health of the country is good. President

Geffrard is well. No further military movements have taken place.

Oblivary.

WELL KNOWN WASHINGTON CHARACTER GONE. JACON KLEIDER, for many years (since 1836) messenger for the Mayor's Office of Washington city, and a defender

MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Retreat of Juarez to El Paso.

The Liberal Forces Routed in All Directions.

GUERILLA OUTRAGES.

Maximilian's Court in Mourning for the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Stagnant Condition of Business in Mexico City.

SANTA ANNA RECRUITING MEN FOR JUAREZ.

By the arrival at this port vesterday of the steamship lumbia, from Havana on the 7th inst., we have re ceived late Mexican news, via Vera Cruz, as given in ou

City or Maxico, Sept. 29, 1865.

The anticipation that the flight of Juarez to El Paso would deal the death blow to the republican cause he not been realized. According to recent advices the ex-President has selected that point as the centre of his govsecount of some ulterior designs which prudence forbids to publish. Hitherto circumstances seem to confirm the wisdom of his prevision and of his choice. Notwith standing the problematic report which makes him seek a refuge in Santa Fe, New Mexico, he holds, on the borders of the Rio Grande, a position which his enemies cann tant one hundred leagues from El Paso, the material and the men necessary to open a campaign. He is, then Meanwhile the whole belt of country extending from the seat of his government the power of his men. The States of Chihanhua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas are virtually republican troops are so numerous as to prevent any imperialist to go out from Matamores and Tancanesqui, the which they are really besieged. The republicans have noreover pressed the Indians into their service, and have raised an army of about four thousand men, who

are now under the command of Escobedo. According even to the imperial journals guerillas, thieves and highwaymen continue to despoil travellers on the roads, to sack and pillage farm houses and vilby the Juarists, in church, on a Sunday, and a number of persons killed, including several women and children. The chief of the garrison, having gathered together all the men he could, charged the guerilas, killed thirty of them, and compelled them to speedily refreat. At Mizantia, State of Vera Cruz, the population having declared for the empire, sent to prison thirty of the men who had bees left in the place by Natorre, a Juarist leader, and put nine of them to death. Alaster, tearing these facts, left the city of Navilineo, where he was, came back upon Mizantia, killed thirty men in the neighborhood, and, according to a correspondence I have seen, actually rousted alive averail of the inhabitants of that city. In the mountains of Ixmilquipau and in the valley of Montezuma, the Juarists have been completely routed by the French under Colonel De Courey; they lost two hundred men killed and wounded in the light. In San Luis Potest the guerilla leader Mendez has been defeated by the French commandant Dellaye. In Queretare the Juarists have also been severely handled. At Perote, Nester Aquirre and Francisco Guttierez, two notorious guerilleres, were defeated. The State of Tchuncan is represented as being infested with thieves. In Nuevo Leon the state of affairs is most lamentable. The Juarists, divided in small bands under Aquirre, Gallindo and Viessa, are scouring the country in the vicinity of Coubuila. In Tamanilpse, The chief of the garrison, having gathered together all the ands under Aquirre, Galindo and Viesco, are scouring to country in the vicinity of Countrill. In Tamadipas, acousted, Cortina, Trevido and Mendez have everything teir own way. In Nuevo Leen, Himsisso, Falcon and terral Melo are carrying on their depredations everythere. The mode of wariare of these guerillas is to order unexpectedly upon defenceless farmhouses and diags and carry away with them all they can. Portio Daz, who had been put in preson in the Caroling oblige, has effected his escape through the window of his effect of the country present that Juarez has abandoned ourseen pieces of camon, his animutation and material

the gumers refused to yield and were killed at their gime.

Sembofficial news, received from Chibanhua, announce that ex-President Juurex had but El Pasts on his sweeted sants Fe, New Mexico; but as he has no force in the latter place, and is in no position to make a stand against the Prench, who are in he renr, it is not probable that the would expose hims if to a surprise which might become like this personal liberty and that of his government. Among the officials who have adhered to his fortunes are Februaria Lerdo de Tejada, Simister of Forcein Affairs and of the Interfer; less M. Igi ska, Minister of Justice and Phisnice, and Marusho Diaz, in charge of Ge War Department.

In consequence of the death of the Grand Duchess of Baten, liaximilian's court have gone into mourning for a veek.

Baten, laximilar's court have gone into mouraing for a veck.

Senor Ignacio Aguilar y Marocho, who has recently represented the government of Mexico at Rome, has been sent to Madrid, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Fienipotentiary.

The former rebol Lieutenant Maury, has become a Mexican citizen, the Emperor Maximilian having granted han maturalization papers.

The following is a translation of the official announcement of the removal of Junior's headquarters to El Paso:—

Orders of Medical of Formes Afrans and Government.

Government for the republic left the city of Chihushus on the 5th inst, and strived yesterday at this place, shore he has ordered the seat of the national government to be located for the present.

In this place, as well as in any other part of the republic where circumstances may require the government to be stationed, the President will always do his utmost to perform his duties with firmness and idesity in the endeavor to meet the wishes of the Mexican people, who will never cease to combat the invaders of their country, and who must ultimately prove victorio s in the struggic for their independence and the maintenance of republican institutions.

Independence and liberty.

LERDO DE TEJADA. Minister of Foreign Affairs. Part Dex. Norre, August 15, 1856.

After a period of rest, which caused some people to think that order had been restored on the road to Vera Cruz, that State has been again visited by guerilias and depredations committed. Several diligences which have left Mexico, having been delayed by the bad state of the roads, have been attacked and robbed. Travellers have been despoiled of their money and of the very clothes on their bucks. A must train was recently stopped and forty-four animals seized. The Orizaba diligences are stopped almost every day; one of them was attacked at few days since near Pourro, the travellers were robbed and beaten, and the mail destroyed. The Monitor Veracustance announces hat measures were about to be taken to put an end to these outrages.

The occupation of Parral by the Juarist General Patoni, claimed by the latter as a great victory over the French, is thus explained by the imperial press:—"A French detachment, seventy men streng, encamped as the post of Campo Florido, went some time ago to Parral to collect a few thousand dollars—produce of the taxes. Once in the city, the commander of the French learned that a considerable force was in sight and was griting ready for an attack. The lieutenant who had charge of th

ree wounded.
The official journal of Orizaba, speaking of the flight
Juares, says: — A runaway and vagabond set of officials,
mored by the Powers of Europe, and represented by an

army consisting of thieves, assaulting diligences in the name of patrictism, cannot be properly called a government.

* How can such a hand dare to claim recognition as the legitimate government of Mexico?

However, be this as it may, the flight of Juarez from Chihuahua must solve the question. These sentiments are shared by the great majority, and it would be contrary to the interests of the United States, as well as contrary to justice and equity, to maintain any longer official relations with a government which, in reality, has no existence at all.

The laws concerning taxes on property and the Quatom House tariff are to be published towards the end of the present month. The commissioners and collectors to whom the execution of these laws is to be entrusted will be appointed at the same time. It is expected that commerce will be relieved of much of the obstacles now in its way, and that the interests of mational industry will be secured by means of a tariff which will enable the Mexican manufacturers to compete with the importers of foreign goods.

Mexican manufacturers to compete with the importers of foreign goods.

A Mexican paper, alluding to the commercial dulness prevailing in the city of Mexico, mys:—"Merchants are complaining of the dulness of trade; artisans cannot dispose of the fruit of their labor; producers, bankers, brokers and all engaged in commerce loudy lament this state of affairs and declare that the demand from consumers is dying out, if not already dead." This remark is in the main true. If consumption is not dead it is certainly lingering, for confidence is far from restosed, and merchants are restricting their operations as much as they can. The church, which has been ruined by spoliation, is unable to expend its gold as before, and the party leaders who used to lavish money to maintain themselves in office have ceased to exist; so that the trade which was heretofore sustained by spasmodic convolutions and by a constant change of office suffers a great deal by the regularity, or rather monotony, prevailing under the empire.

Advices received from 8t. Thomas state that General Santa Anna is enlisting troops to serve under Jusiezz and uphold the liberal cause in Mexico. According to the latest report he had succeeded in recruiting only one boundred and twenty-seven men, the majority of whom were Italians.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The General Convention of the Episco pat Church in Philadelphia-Division of the Diocese of Pennsylvania-The Case of Bishop Wilmer Disposed Of-His Provisional Recognition as Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1865. The General Convention of the Episcopai Church reas embled at ten o'clock this morning.

The Committee on New Dioceses recomm of Pennsylvania into two new dioceses, and the said diviion to take effect on the 1st of November, 1805.

It was stated unofficially that the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars had already been raised for the support Mr. Otis, of Illinois, moved to amend the resolution se

as to make the name of the new diocese the "Diocese

as to make the coordinate of Pittsburg."

This caused a long discussion.
The order of the day, the case of Dr. Wilmer, Bishop of Alabama, was then resumed.
A long discussion followed.
Dr. Kirfoot, of Connecticut, proposed the following as a substitute for the original motion:— Whereas the Bishops have informed the house of their resolution expressing to Bishop Wilmer their regret regarding his late postoral address; therefore,
Resolved, That this house does hereby signify its concurrence in said acceptance, and declares its full participation in the spirit and intent of the resolution informally made known to this house.

this addition;—
Provided, however, that such acceptance of the Right Rev. Richard II. Wilmer, D.D., be not consummated, and that the consent to life acting as Bishop to the Diocese of Alabama be not prevented by the Index of the Process of the Schurch to the presiding bishop of the House, the promise of conformity comprised in the office for the conservation of conformity comprised in the office for the conservation of bishops, and shall also have transputted to the said presiding

Dr. Kirfoot consented to the withdrawal of the second part of his resolution.

The question was put upon Governor Fish's resolution, which was accepted by Dr. Kirfoot.
Governor Fish's substitute was adopted, with but one dissenting voice.

This disposed of the question to the extent that a message from the House of Bishops upon the same subject was not concurred in, the above resolution taking its

Rev. Dr. Kerfoot offered the following:-Resolved, That the House of Cierical and Lay Deputies earthy concur in the message of the House of Bishops, 6, declaring the synapsity and simuration of this Convention for the Bishop of Cape Town and his provincial bishops a hiefe defense of the truth of the word of tod.

In their defence of the truth of the word of God.

The consideration of the question as to the division of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was here resumed, and the resolution as reported by the Committee on New Diocese was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New York, presented the report of the committee appointed at the General Convention of 1859, and continued by the Convention of 1862, to consider the subject of the severance of the present general theological seminaries of the Protestant Epiccipal Church from the control of the Church, and of piscing the same under the charge of the Diocese of New York.

This report was limity under the order of the day for to morrow at twolve o'clock.

The Convention then sejourned.

Patal Accident to the Rev. Dr. Jones, of

New York. PHILADEP.PHIA, Oct. 12, 1865. The Rev. Lot Jones, D. D., residing at No. 77 Secon avence, New York, a deputy to the Episcopal Conventon, fell from the steps of St. Luke's church this eve

ning, fracturing his skull, and he died in two hours. City Intelligence.

THE WIND AND THE DUFT. - The citizens of New York might have said to the street cleaning gentlemen yesterday, in the words of the not over polite salesman of Western store, when addressing a customer who wanted credit, "Down with the dust." Dust was overywhere present. It swept in small simooms through the open doors of street cars, blinding the eyes and penetrating the nourils of the occupants. It was raised in the street, composed of minute particles of almost everything that is usually deposited there, and hence was not as grateful to the elfactories as the balm of a thou-and flowers or the new extract of the Egyptian lotus. The dust permeated everything—and there was a universal hue and cry against it—thinging the alabaster of the fashionable lady's countenance until she was mistaken by a slightly colored a dividual, of very tonsorfal proclivities, for his sweetheart. The black broadcloth of the parson auddenly became no better than "hodden gray and at that," white laces were changed to mourning goods, immaculate shirts were saidy soiled, black hats became popper and satish in appearance in less than no time, and all because there was such a high wind having such a lark with the dust. Both were universally executed.

Second Remman Universally executed. present. It swept in small simooms through the oper

SECOND REGISERY UNITED STATES INVASIRY. - COMPANY K, Second regiment United States infantry, arrived i this city last week, and is now garrisoning Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island. New York harbor. The company is commanded by Brovet Major McLaughim. HAWKINS' ZOUAVE MILUTIA REGIMENT.—This regiment is

now recruited up to the minimum, and will complete its organization by electing its field officers during the latter part of the coming week, when it will rethe latter part of the coming week, when it will re-ceive its order for uniforms, arms, equipments, &c. The uniforms will be similar to those worn by the late Ninth New York Volunteers, and the arms will be the Minie musket, latest pattern. Men who have signed the regimental rolls and have not been mustered, likewise those who have not but intend to connect themselves with the organization, are real date report immedi-ately at headquarters, corner of Broome and Mercer streats, to sign the muster rolls, preparatory to being mustered.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY. This society, whose deliberations were closed in April, 1861, until the end of the war, held a meeting on the 11th inst, at the American Tract
House. A generous friend has lately donated \$40,000 to
the society, to be employed in its charitable work, and
with renswed hope, as well as a renswed exchequer, the
Executive Committee and other officers were instructed
to proceed with their labors.

OFF FOR THE PHILADELPHIA PARADE.-Americus Engine Company No. 6 will start for the city of Philadelphia to-morrow, at three P. M., leaving their former house, No. 259 Henry street, at one P. M., accompanied by Whit-worth's band, of twenty pieces. The company will take with them their double-decked engine, which has been repainted and gilded for the occasion, manned by ninety-five men, and will be the guests of Hibernia No. 1, of the city of Philadelphia, during their stay. The Ameri-cus boys will return on Wednedday evening, the 18th linst. to be received by the Old Guard at bome.

THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Reduction and Reorganization of the Military Force of the Republic.

Artillery to Northern Forts.

Colored Troops to Garrison all but Two of the Southern Seacoast Forts.

All the Volunteer Cavalry East of the Mississippi Ordered Mustered Out.

WAR DECARMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, \\
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865. \\
I. The regiments of regular artillery, except the mounted batteries of each, will be distributed as fol-

port, Me., one company; Fort Proble, Portland, Me., one company; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., one company; Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., headquarters, and three companies; Fort Independence, Boston, Mass., one company; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., three compartment of Washington will be sent without delay to ment of the East, for assignment to Forts Sullivan Preble, Constitution and Warren. The headquarters of

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTHLERT-FOR Trun London, Conn., one company; Fort Schuyler, New York, three companies; Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, New Jersey, one company. The five dismounted con

New Jersey, one company. The five dismounted companies now in the Department of Washington, one company in the Department of Virginia and one in the Middle Department will immediately be put on route for New York city, to report to Major General Hooker, commanding Department of the East, who will assign them to Forts Trumbull, Schuyler, Hamslton, Richmond and Sardy Hook. The headquarters of the regiment will be transferred to Kort Hamilton.

FOURTH UNITED STATES AREILIERY—Fort Delaware, Delaware, two companies; Fort Melhenry, Baltimore Md., two companies: Fort Washington, Maryland, heast-quarters, and one company; Fort Foote, Maryland, one company; city of Washington, D. C., four companies. Companies K. in the Department of Washington, and I., in the Bepartment of Virginia, will be sent without delay to Fort Delaware. Companies I, in the Department of Gorgia, and M. in the Department of Tennessee, will be immediately put en roote, without horses or batteries, for Fort Melheary, Baltimore, Md.

FITTH UNITED STATES ARHILERY—FORT Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va., headquarters, and four companies; Fort Jeffesson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, two companies; Fort Jeffesson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, four companies; the headquarters, one company in the Department of Virginia, one in the Middle Department, one in the Department of Washington will be sent without delay, under command of Brevet Brigadier Geograf B. H. Hill. Lieutenant Colonel Fifth artillery, to garrison Fort Jefferson. Tortugas. The two companies of the regiment in the Departments of Tennessee and South Curolina will be put en route without delay for Fort Taylor, Key West.

The Second United States artillery has been assigned

New York, one company; Madison Barracks, Sackett a Harbor, New York, two companies; Fort Ontario, Owego, New York, two companies; Boute's Port Ontario, Owego, New York, two companies. Special orders have been already given for the movement of this regiment.

W. The Third regiment Pennsyvania heavy artillery, at Fortoss Monroe, Virginia, and the One Hundred and Sixty-inst regiment. New York Volunteers, at Fort Jefferson, Florida, will be montered out of service as soon as reflected by the Fifth United States artillery.

V. All volunteer cavairy east of the Mississippi river will be forthwith mustered out of service.

VI. All sea coast forts south of Fortress Monroe, Va., except Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, will be garrisoned by colored troops. The requisite number of extraorth awaring heen selected for this purpose by department commanders, all other colored troops will be mustered out of service as fast as they can be dispensed with Department commanders will report to the Adjutant General by telegraph the number of colored troops required, but not already in their commands, or the surplus number not required, to carry out this order, that particular instructions may be given coordingly for the transfer or muster out of regiments.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.

E. D. Towyskin, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ORDERED TO WASHINGTON. It is reported that the Eighth regiment, First army corps, hitherto doing duty on Hart's Island, in New York barber, have been ordered to Washington for post

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Mitchel to be Removed to Carroll Hall and Keep Jeff. Davis Company-Arrival of Comm Lanman to Superarde Commodore Rad-

ford. &c. &c. OUR PORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTHERS MONROE, Oct. 11, 1865.

REMOVAL OF CLAY AND MITCHEL TO CARROLL HALL Preparations are being made to remove Mr. Clay a Mr. Mitchel from the casements they are occupying and have occupied since their imprisonment here to Carroll Hall. Each will have a room by himself and on the same floor with that occupied by Jeff. Davis. It is probable the proposed change will be made within a few days. There will be no diminution in the number of the guard placed over the prisoners.
At present half of the guard—the entire detail Davis. Regard for the health and comfort of the State prisoners has alone instigated this change in their quarprisoners has alone instigated this change in their quarters. And this kindly regard in matters of food, in the allowance of daily out-door exercise, in the medical at tendance they receive, in the reading privileges act orded them, and in all the varied comforts permitted them, have served to keep them all in excellent health, and in fine as well as grateful spirits. The contrast between the treatment these prisoners receive and that of our prisoners in rebel hands, will not only furnish a theme for the future historian, but serve to point a most effective and stirring morel.

COMMODORE RADFORD SUPERBEDED BY CONMODORE LANDAY.

The arrival to-day of Commodore Landau, and his taking command of the North Atlantic squadron as the appointed successor of Commodore Radford, elicited quite a stir and excitement among the naval vestors have. Salutes were fired from the Tuscarora and Leipsic. The reception of the new Acting Admiral was comething mage than formal—it was carnestly enthusia tic. Directly after Commodore Landau arrived, Commodore Radford left for Washington on the Maivern.

THE UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY SENATOWAL DIS TRICT CONVENTION.

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senatorial districts of the United Service Society convened last evening respec-

Senatorial districts.

The Fourth Senatorial district nominated Colonel Michael W. Burns.

For the Fifth Senatorial district Lieutemant Charles G. Cornell was unanimously nominated.

The ballot in the Sixth Senatorial district was adjourned until Tuesday night next, on account of the Saventh Assembly district having only returned three delegates to the Convention, whereas it is entitled to give four.

M'REON SENATORIAL NOMINATION. The McKeon Convention, held in the Fifth Senatorial district last evening, nominated Charles G. Cornell for

Assignment of Various Regiments of Regular

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 141.

companies: Fort Richmond and Batteries Hudson and Morton, New York Harbor, two companies: Sandy Hook,

South Carolina will be put en route without delay for Fort Taylor, Key West.

The Second United States artillery has been assigned to the Division of the Pacific.

II. The Second United States cavalry will be immediately put en route to report to Major General Sherman, commanding Division of the Mississippi, for assignment. The Sixth United States cavalry, without horses or equipments, will be sent via New York to New Orleans, to report for orders to Major General Sheridan, commanding Division of the Gulf.

III. The Fourth regiment United States infantry has been assigned to posts as follows:—Fort Brady, sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, two companies; Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, headquarters and two companies; Fort Nigara, New York, one companies; Fort Ontario, Owego, New York, one companies; Fort Ontario, Owego, New York, one companies; Fort Ontario, Owego, New York, one companies; Rouse's Point, New